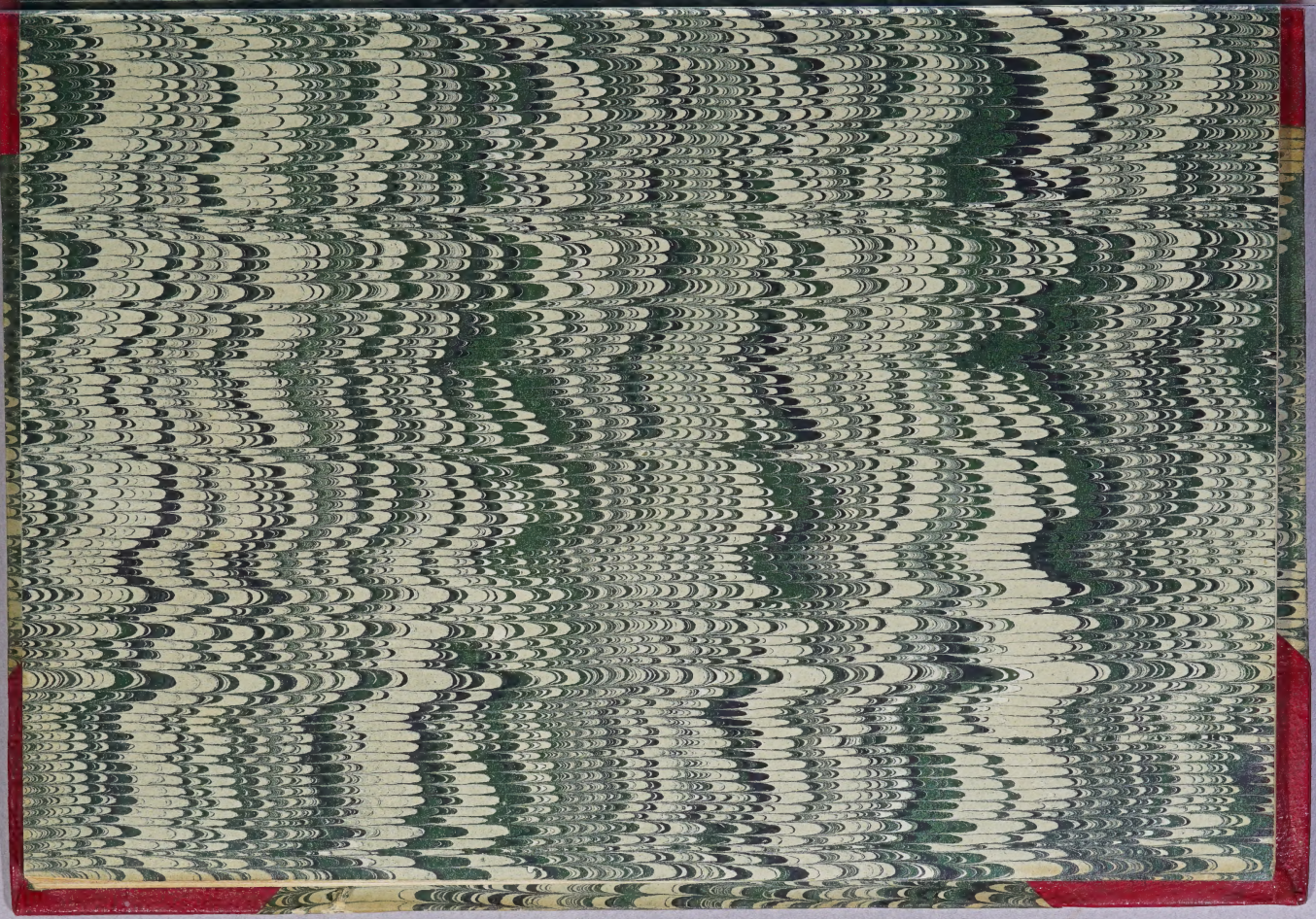
John Carter Brown.



65:2

2nd Issue, See Church 677

See also Sabin 104685.

Church 678 calls for map signed "Francis Lamb sculp." This map is a JCB separate. It is copied from the map in Copy 1 of this book, i.e. the "Lord's Proprietors map".

760

AN

ACCOUNT

OF THE

Province

OF

CAROLINA

IN

AMERICA.

TOGETHER WITH

An Abstract of the PATENT, and several other Necessary and Useful Particulars, to such as have thoughts of Transporting themselves thither.

Published for their Information.

By Samuel Wilson.

LONDON:

Printed by *G. Larkin* for *Francis Smith*, at the Elephant and Castle in *Cornhil*. 1682.

RPJCB

To the Right Honourable *William* Earl of *Craven* Pallatine, and the reſt of the true and abſolute Lords and Proprieters of the Province of *CAROLINA*.

May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

FInding by my Converſation with People who have an Inclination to try their Fortunes *in* America, *that your* Province *of* Carolina *had not its due valuation for want of being made known to the World, and not hearing of any that had undertaken it, I looked upon it as a Duty incumbent upon me, who have had the Honour to be your* Secretary *in your* Carolina-*Affairs now four years, to Publiſh the enſuing* Treatiſe; *whereby is made known the Greatneſs of your* Soveraigns *Gift to your Selves, and to the World the Greatneſs of your Truſt and Favour with Him; and to thoſe that have a deſire of ſettling there, to what kind of* Countrey *and* Climate *they Tranſport Themſelves: Wherein I have moſt ſtrictly kept to the Rules of Truth, there not being any thing that I have written in Commendation of your* Province, *which I cannot prove by Letters from thence now in my poſſeſsion, and by Living Witneſſes now in* England.

I ſhould not have been thus preſumptuous to adventure upon this Work, and to have crav'd for it your Lordſhips Patronage, *had not the Employment I have under you (which hath given me frequent Opportunities of diſcovering the Humanity and Softneſs with which you Treat all Thoſe who apply to you, your conſtant Endeavours for the Good of all thoſe who come under your Government in* Carolina, *and the great care you have taken by your admirable Conſtitution of Government. which you have there settled, for the laſting ſecurity, peace and well being of all the Inhabitants of your Province) induc'd me to believe that the ſame goodneſs with which you treat others, will be extended to me, and that you will pardon my preſent preſumption, and all the other Imperfections of,*

May it pleaſe your Lordſhips,

Your Lordſhips moſt Faithful and Obliged, Humble Servant.

SAMUEL WILSON.

A N

JOHN CARTER BROWN

AN ACCOUNT OF THE Province OF CAROLINA IN AMERICA

CAROLINA, is that part of *Florida*, which lies between *twenty nine* and *thirty six Degrees*, and *thirty Minutes* of *Northern Latitude*: On the *East* it is washed with the *Atlantick Ocean*, and is bounded on the *West* by *Mare Pacificum* (or the South Sea) and within these bounds is contained the most healthy Fertile and pleasant part of *Florida*, which is so much commended by the Spanish Authors.

This *Province* of *Carolina*, was in the Year 1663. Granted by *Letters Pattents* in Propriety of his most Gracious *Majesty*, unto the Right Honourable *Edward*

ward Earl of Clarendon, *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, *William* Earl of *Craven*, *John* Lord *Berkely*, *Anthony* Lord *Aſhly*, now Earl of *Shaftsbury*, Sir *George Carteret*, and Sir *John Colleton*, Knights and Barronets, Sir *William Berkeley* Knight, by which Letters Pattents the Laws of *England* are to be of force in *Carolina*: but the *Lords Proprietors* have power with the conſent of the Inhabitants to make By-Laws for the better Government of the ſaid *Province*: So that no Money can be raiſed or Law made, without the conſent of the Inhabitants or their Repreſentatives. They have alſo power to appoint and impower Governours, and other Magiſtrates to Grant Liberty of Conſcience, make Conſtitutions, *&c.* With many other great Priviledges, as by the ſaid Letters Pattents will more largely appear. And the ſaid Lords Proprietors have there ſetled a Conſtitution of Government, whereby is granted Liberty of Conſcience, and wherein all poſſible care is taken for the equal Adminiſtration of Juſtice, and for the laſting Security of the Inhabitants both in their Perſons and Eſtates.

By the care and endeavours of the ſaid Lords Proprietors, and at their very great charge, two Colonys have been ſetled in this *Province*, the one at *Albemarle* in the moſt Northerly part, the other at *Aſhly* River, which is in the Latitude of thirty two Degrees odd Minutes.

Albemarle bordering upon *Virginia*, and only exceeding it in Health, Fertility, and Mildneſs of the Winter, is in the Growths, Productions, and other things much of the ſame nature with it: Wherefore I ſhall not trouble the Reader with a perticular Deſcription of that part; but apply my ſelf principally

to

to discourse of the Collony at *Ashly-River*, which being many Degrees more Southward than *Virginia*, differs much from it in the Nature of its Clymate and Productions.

Ashly-River was first setled in *April* 1670. the Lords Proprietors having at their sole charge, set out three Vessels, with a considerable number of able Men; eighteen Moneths Victuals, with Cloths, Tools, Ammunition, and what else was thought necessary for a new Settlement, and continued at this charge to supply the Collony for divers years after, until the Inhabitants were able by their own Industry to live of themselves; in which condition they have been for divers years past, and are arrived to a very great Degree of Plenty of all sorts of Provisions. Insomuch, that most sorts are already cheaper there, than in any other of the English Collonys, and they are plentifully enough supplied with all things from *England* or other Parts.

Ashly-River, about seven Miles in from the Sea, divides it self into two Branches; the Southermost retaining the name of *Ashly-River*, the North Branch is called *Cooper-River*. In *May*, 1680. the Lords Proprietors sent their Orders to the Government there, appointing the Port-Town for these two Rivers to be Built on the Poynt of Land that divides them, and to be called *Charles* Town, since which time about an hundred Houses are there Built, and more are Building daily by the Persons of all sorts that come there to Inhabit, from the more Northern English Collonys, and the Sugar Islands, *England* and *Ireland*; and many Persons who went to *Carolina* Servants, being Industrious since they came out of their times with their Masters, at whose charge they were

Transpor-

Transported, have gotten good Stocks of Cattle, and Servants of their own; have here also Built Houses, and exercise their Trades: And many that went thither in that condition, are now worth several Hundreds of Pounds, and live in a very plentiful condition, and their Estates still encreasing. And Land is become of that value near the Town, that it is sold for twenty Shillings *per* Acre, though pillaged of all its valuable Timber, and not cleared of the rest, and Land that is clear'd and fitted for Planting, and Fenced, is let for ten Shillings *per annum* the Acre, though twenty miles distant from the Town, and six men will in six weeks time, Fall, Clear, Fence in, and fit for Planting, six Acres of Land.

At this Town, in *November*, 1680. There Rode at one time sixteen Sail of Vessels (some of which were upwards of 200 Tuns) that came from divers parts of the Kings Dominions to trade there, which great concourse of shipping, will undoubtebly in a short time make it a considerable Town.

The *Eastern Shore of America*, whether it be by reason of its having the great Body of the Continent to the Westward of it, and by consequence the Northwest-Wind (which Flows contrary to the Sun) the Freezing-Wind, as the North-East is in *Europe*, or that the Frozen Lakes which Lye-in, beyond *Canada*, and lye *North* and *West* from the Shore, Impregnate the Freezing Wind with more chill and congealing qnalities, or that the uncultivated Earth, covered for the most part with large shading Trees, breathes forth more nitrous Vapours, than that which is cultivated; or all these Reasons together, it is certainly much more cold than any part of *Europe*, in the same Degree of Latitude of thirty nine and forty,

and

and more *North*, though above six hundred Miles nearer the Sun than *England*; is notwithstanding, many Degrees colder in the Winter.

The Author having been informed by those that say they have seen it, that in those Parts it Freezeth above six Inches thick in a Night, and great Navigable Rivers are Frozen over in the same space of time; and the Country about *Ashl-River*, though within nine Degrees of the *Tropick*, hath seldom any Winter that doth not produce some Ice, though I cannot yet learn that any hath been seen on Rivers or Ponds, above a quarter of an Inch thick, which vanisheth as soon as the Sun is an hour or two high, and when the Wind is not at *North-west*, the weather is very mild. So that the *December* and *January* of *Ashly-River*, I suppose to be of the same Temperature with the latter end of *March*, and beginning of *April* in *England*, this small Winter causeth a fall of the Leaf, and adapts the Country to the production of all the Grains and Fruits of *England*, as well as those that require more Sun; insomuch, that at *Ashly-River*, the Apple, the Pear, the Plum, the Quince, Apricock, Peach, Medlar, Walnut, Mulberry, and Chesnut, thrive very well in the same Garden, together with the Orange, the Lemon, the Olive, the Pomgranate, the Fig and Almond; nor is the Winter here Cloudy, Overcast, or Foggy, but it hath been observed that from the twentieth of *August* to the tenth of *March*, including all the Winter Months, there have been but eight overcast days, and though Rains fall pretty often in the Winter, it is most commonly in quick Showers, which when past, the Sun shines out clear again.

The Summer is not near ſo hot as in *Virginia*, or the other Northern American Engliſh Collonys, which may hardly gain belief with thoſe that have not conſidered the reaſon; which is its neerneſs to the *Tropicks*, which makes it in a greater meaſure than thoſe parts more Northward partake of thoſe Breezes, which almoſt conſtantly riſe about eight or nine of the Clock, within the *Tropicks*, and blow freſh from the *Eaſt* till about four in the Afternoon; and a little after the Sea-breeze dys away, there riſes a North-wind, which blowing all night, keeps it freſh and cool. In ſhort, I take *Carolina* to be much of the ſame nature with thoſe delicious Countries about *Aleppo*, *Antioch*, and *Smyrna*: but hath the advantage of being under an equal Engliſh Government.

Such, who in this Country have ſeated themſelves near great Marſhes, are ſubject to Agues, as thoſe are who are ſo ſeated in *England*: but ſuch who are planted more remote from Marſhes or ſtanding Waters, are exceeding healthy; inſomuch, that out of a Family conſiſting of never leſs than twelve Perſons, not one hath died ſince their firſt Arrival there, which is nine years: but what is more, not one hath been ſick in all that time; nor is there one of the Maſters of Families that went over in the firſt Veſſels, dead of ſickneſs in *Carolina*, except one, who was ſeventy and five years of Age before he came there; though the number of thoſe Maſters of Families be pretty conſiderable: divers perſons that went out of *England* Ptiſical, and Conſumptive, have recover'd, and others ſubject in *England* to frequent fits of the Stone, have been abſolutely freed from them after they have been there a ſhort time; nor is

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the Gout there yet known. The Ayr gives a ſtrong Appetite and quick Digeſtion, nor is it without ſuitable effects, men finding themſelves apparently more lightſome, more prone, and more able to all Youthful Exerciſes, than in *England*, the Women are very Fruitful, and the Children have freſh Sanguine Complexions.

The Soyle is generally very fertile, but hath ſome ſandy tracts ſo as to make an agreable variety, but even this Land produceth good Corne and is excellent paſture; Wheat, *Rye*, *Barly*, *Oates*, and Peas, thrive exceedingly, and the ground yeilds in greater abundance than in *England*, *Turnips*, *Parſnips*, *Carrots*, *Potatoes*, and *Edoes*, a ſubſtantial wholeſome nouriſhing Root growes well, and all excellent in their kindes they have near twenty ſorts of Pulſe that we have not in *England*, all of them very good food, inſomuch that the *Engliſh* Garden Bean is not regarded.

Near the Sea the Trees are not very large, they grow pritty neare together; farther up they are larger, and grow farther aſunder, and are in moſt parts free from Underwood, ſo that you may ſee near half a mile amongſt the bodyes of large tall timber trees, whoſe tops meeting make a very pleaſing ſhade, yet hinders not graſs, myrtle and other ſweet ſcenting ſhrubs here and there from growing under them: Amongſt theſe Groves of Timber Trees are here and there Savana's, (or graſsy plains) of ſeverall magnitudes clear of Trees, which hath occaſion'd ſome that have ſeene them to compare *Carolina* to thoſe pleaſant Parks in *England*, that have abundance of tall Timber Trees unlop'd, here you may hunt the Hare, Fox, and Deere all day long in the ſhade, and freely

ſpur your horſe through the *Woods* to follow the chaſe.

This Country hath the Oak, Aſh, Elm, Poplar, Beech, and all the other ſorts of uſefull Timber that *England* hath, and divers ſorts of laſting Timber that *England* hath not, as Cedar white and red, Cypreſs, Locuſt, Bay and Laurell Trees, equal to the biggeſt Oaks, large Mirtles, Hickery, black Wallnut, and Pynes big enough to Maſt the greateſt Ships, and divers other ſorts, which I cannot enumerate.

The woods abound with *Hares*, *Squirrels*, *Ratoons*, *Poſsums*, *Conyes* and *Deere*, which laſt are ſo plenty that an Indian hunter hath kill'd nine fatt Deere in a day all ſhott by himſelf, and all the conſiderable Planters have an Indian hunter which they hire for leſs than twenty ſhillings a year, and one hunter will very well find a Family of thirty people with as much Veniſon and Foul, as they can well eat. Here are alſo in the woods great plenty of wilde *Turkeys*, *Partridges*, ſomething ſmaller than thoſe of *England*, but more delicate, *Turtle Doves*, *Paraquetos*, and *Pidgeons*: On the graſsy plaines the whiſtling *Plover* and *Cranes* and divers ſorts of Birds unknowne in *England*.

Carolina doth ſo abound in Rivers, that within fifty miles of the Sea you can hardly place your ſelf ſeven miles from a Navigable River, and divers are navigable for good big Veſſels above three hundred miles: The Rivers abound with variety of excellent Fiſh, and near the Sea with very good Oyſters, in many of which are Pearl: the Author having ſeen Pearl that have been taken out of ſome of them bigger than Rouncival Peaſe, and perfectly round. On the Rivers and brooks are all the winter moneths vaſt quantitys of *Swan*, *wild Geeſe*, *Duck*, *Widgeon*, *Teale*, *Curlew*, *Snype*, *Shell Drake*, and a certaine ſort *of black*

Duck

Duck that is excellent meat, and ſtayes there all the year.

Neat Cattle thrive and increaſe here exceedingly, there being perticular Planters that have already ſeven or eight hundred head, and will in a few years in all probability, have as many thouſands, unleſs they ſell ſome part; the Cattle are not ſubject to any Diſeaſe as yet perceiv'd, and are fat all the Year long without any Fother, the little Winter they have, not pinching them ſo as to be perceiv'd, which is a great advantage the Planters here have of the more Northern Plantations who are all forc'd to give their Cattle Fother, and muſt ſpend a great part of their Summers Labour in providing three or four Months Fother for their Cattle in the Winter, or elſe would have few of them alive in the Spring, which will keep them from ever having very great Heards, or be able to do much in Planting any Comodity for Forreign Markets; the providing Winter Food for their Cattle, taking up ſo much of their Summers Labour; So that many Judicious Perſons think that *Carolina* will be able by Sea, to ſupply thoſe Northern Collonys, with ſalted Beef for their Shipping, cheaper than they themſelves with what is bred amongſt them; for, conſidering that all the Woods in *Carolina* afford good Paſturage, and the ſmall *Rent* that is paid to the *Lords Proprietors* for Land, an Ox is raiſed at almoſt as little expence in *Carolina*, as a Hen is in *England*. And it hath by experience been found that Beef will take ſalt at *Aſhly-River* any Month in the Year, and ſave very well.

Ewes have moſt commonly two or three Lambs at a time; their Wool is a good Staple, and they thrive very

very well, but require a Shepherd to drive them to Feed, and to bring them home at night to preſerve them from the Wolves.

Hogs increaſe in *Carolina* abundantly, and in a manner without any charge or trouble to the Planter, only to make them Sheds, wherein they may be protected from the Sun and Rain, and Morning and Evening to give them a little Indian Corn, or the pickings and parings of *Potatoes*, *Turnips*, or other Roots, and at the ſame time blowing a Horn, or making any other conſtant noyſe, to which being us'd, they will afterwards upon hearing it, repair home, the reſt of their Food they get in the Woods, of Maſts, and Nuts of ſeveral ſorts; and when thoſe fail, they have Graſs and Roots enough, the ground being never frozen ſo hard as to keep them from Rooting, theſe conveniencies breeds them large, and in the Maſt time they are very fat, all which makes the rearing them ſo eaſy, that there are many Planters that are ſingle and have never a Servant, that have two or three hundred Hogs, of which they make great profit; *Barbados*, *Jamaica*, and *New-England*, affording a conſtant good price for their Pork; by which means they get wherewithal to build them more convenient Houſes, and to purchaſe Servants, and *Negro-ſlaves*.

There have been imported into *Carolina*, about an hundred and fifty Mares, and ſome Horſes from *New-York*, and *Road-Iſland*, which breeds well, and the Coalts they have are finer Lim'd and Headed than their Dams or Sires, which gives great hopes of an excellent breed of Horſes, as ſoon as they have gotten good Stalions amongſt them.

Negros

Negros, By reaſon of the mildneſs of the Winter, thrive and ſtand much better, than in any of the more Northern Collonys, & require leſs clothes, which is a great charge ſav'd.

With the Indians the *Engliſh* have a perfect freindſhip, they being both uſefull to one another. And care is taken by the *Lords Proprietors*, that no Injuſtice ſhall be done them; In order to which they have eſtabliſhed a particular Court of Judicature, (compos'd of the ſobereſt and moſt diſintereſsed Inhabitants) to determine all differnces that ſhall happen between the *Engliſh* and any of the *Indians*, this they do upon a Chriſtian and Moral Conſideration, and not out of any apprehenſion of danger from them, for the *Indians* have been always ſo ingaged in Wars one Town or Village againſt another (their Government being uſually of no greater extent) that they have not ſuffered any increaſe of People, there having been ſeveral Nations in a manner quite extirpated by Wars amongſt themſelves ſince the *Engliſh* ſetled at *Aſhly* River: This keeps them ſo thin of people, and ſo divided, that the *Engliſh* have not the leaſt apprehenſions of danger from them; the *Engliſh* being already too ſtrong for all the *Indians* within five hundred Miles of them, if they were united, and this the *Indians* as well know, that they will never dare to break with the *Engliſh*, or do an Injury to any particular perſon, for fear of having it reveng'd upon their whole Nation.

The *Lords Proprietors* do at preſent grant to all perſons that come there to Inhabit as follows, *viz.* To each Maſter or Miſtriſs of a Family fifty acres, and for every able ſon or man ſervant they ſhall carry or cauſe to be tranſported into *Carolina* fifty acres more, and the like for each Daughter or woman ſervant that

is

is marrigeable, and for each child, man or woman ſervant under ſixteen years of age, forty acres, and fifty acres of Land to each ſervant when out of their time, this Land to be injoy'd by them and their Heirs for ever, they paying a Penny an Acre Quit-rent to the Lords Proprietors, the Rent to commence in two years after their taking up their Land. But foraſmuch as divers perſons who are already Inhabitants of *Carolina*, and others that have Intentions to tranſport themſelves into that *Province*, deſire not to be cumber'd with paying of a Rent, and alſo to ſecure to themſelves good large convenient tracts of Land, without being forc'd to bring thither a great number of ſervants at one time; The *Lords Proprietors* have been Prevail'd upon, and have agreed to ſell to thoſe who have a mind to buy Land, after the rate of fifty pound for a Thouſand Acres, reſerving a Pepper-Corn *per annum* Rent when demanded.

The way of any ones taking up his Land, due to him either by carrying himſelf or ſervants into the Country, or by purchaſing it of the *Lords Proprietors*, is after this manner: He firſt ſeeks out a place to his mind that is not already poſſeſſed by any other, then applyes himſelf to the Governour and Proprietors Deputys, and ſhew what rights he hath to Land, either by Purchaſe or otherwiſe; who thereupon iſſue out their Warrant to the Surveyor-General to meaſure him out a Plantation containing the number of acres due to him; who making Certificate that he hath meaſur'd out ſo much Land and the Bounds, a Deed is prepar'd of courſe, which is ſigned by the Governour and the Lords Proprietors Deputys, and the *Proprietors* Seal affixed to it and Regiſter'd, which is is a good Conveyance in Law of the Land therein mention'd to the party and his Heirs for ever.

I have here, as I take it, described a pleasant & fertile Country, abounding in health and pleasure, and with all things necessary for the sustenance of mankind, and wherein I think I have written nothing but truth, sure I am I have inserted no wilful falshood: I have also told you how men are to have Land that go there to Inhabit. But a rational man will certainly inquire, When I have Land, what shall I doe with it? what Comoditys shall I be able to produce that will yeild me mony in other Countrys, that I may be inabled to buy *Negro* slaves (without which a Planter can never do any great matter) and purchase other things for my pleasure and convenience, that *Carolina* doth not produce? To this I answer, That besides the great profit that will be made by the vast heards of Cattle and Swine, the Country appears to be proper for the Commoditys following. *viz.*

Wine. *There are growing* naturally in the Country five sorts of Grapes, three of which the French Vignaroons who are there, judge will make very good Wine, and some of the *Lords Proprietors* have taken care to send plants of the *Rhenish, Canary, Clarret, Muscatt, Madera,* and Spanish *Grapes*, of all which divers Vinyards are planted; some wine was made this year that proved very good both in colour and taste, and an indifferent good quantity may be expected the next year: The Country hath gentle rising hills of fertile sand proper for Vines, and farther from the Sea, rock and gravel, on which very good grapes grow naturally, ripen well, and together, and very lushious in taste, insomuch as the French Protestants who are there, and skill'd in wine, do no way doubt of producing great quantitys and very good.

Oyl. *There are* severall *Olive* trees growing, which were carryed thither, some from *Portugal*, and some

 from *Bermudas*

mudas and flouriſh exceedingly, and the Inhabitants take great care to propagate more, ſo that in all probability it will be an excellent Oyl-Country.

Silk. There is in *Carolina* great plenty of *Mulberry* Trees, ſuch as are by experience found to feed the Silk-worm very well, yea as well as the white Mulberry, but there is of that ſort alſo, which are propagated with a great deal of eaſe, a ſtick new cut and thruſt into the ground, ſeldom failing to grow, and ſo likewiſe if the Seed of them be ſown.

Tobacco. *Tobacco* doth here grow very well, and is nearer to the nature of the *Spaniſh Tobacco* than that of *Virginia*.

Indigo. *Indigo* thrives well here, and very good hath been made.

Cotton. *Cotton* of the *Cyprus* and *Smyrna* ſort will grow well, and good plenty of the Seed is ſent thither.

Flax & Hemp Thrives exceedingly.

Good plenty of Pitch and Tar is there made, there being particular perſons that have made above a thouſand barrels.

Here is great plenty of Oake for Pipe ſtaves, which are a good Commodity in the *Maderas*, *Canaryes*, *Barbados*, & the *Leeward Iſlands*.

Sumack. *Sumack* growes in great abundance naturally, ſo undoubtedly would *Woad*, *Madder* & *Sa-Flower*, if planted.

Drugs. *Jallop*, *Saſſaparilla*, *Turmerick*, *Saſsafras*, *Snake-root*, & divers others.

In ſhort. This Country being of the ſame Clymate and Temperature of *Aleppo*, *Smyrna*, *Antioch*, *Judea*, and the Province of *Nanking*, the richeſt in *China*, will (I conceive) produce any thing which thoſe Countrys do, were the Seeds brought into it.

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The Tools that men who goe thither ought to take with them are these, *viz.* An Ax, a Bill, and a broad Hoe, & grabbing Hoe, for every man, and a cross cut Saw to every four men, a Whip-saw, a set of Wedges and Fraus and Betle-Rings to every family, and some Reaping Hooks and Sythes, as likewise Nails of all sorts, Hooks, Hinges, Bolts & Locks for their Houses.

The Merchandizes which sell best in *Carolina*, are Linnen and Woollen, and all other Stufs to make clothes of, with Thread Sowing Silk, Buttons, Ribbons, Hats, Stockings, Shoes, &c. which they sell at very good rates, and for these goods any man may purchase the Provision he hath need of.

The Passage of a man or woman to *Carolina* is five Pound, Ships are going thither all times of the year. Some of the *Lords Proprietors*, or my self, will be every Tuesday at 11 of the clock at the *Carolina*-Coffee-house in *Burching*-Lane near the Royal Exchange, to inform all people what Ships are going, or any other thing whatsoever.

An Abstract of the Pattent granted by the King, the 30th of *June*, in the 17th Year of his Reign, under the Broad Seal of *England*, unto *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, *George* Duke of *Albermarle*, *William* Earl of *Craven*, *John* Lord *Berkley*, *Anthony* Lord *Ashly*, Sir *George Carteret*, and Sir *John Colleton*, Knights and Barronets, and Sir *William Berkeley* Knight, their Heirs and Assigns.

Impri. AS a mark of our particular Favour, we do give and Grant all that Province, Territory, or Tract of Land, lying within our Dominions of America; extending North, and Eastward as far as the North-end of Caraliuck-River, or inlet upon a streight Westerly Line to Wyanoake-Creek, which lies within or about the Degrees of 36 and 30 Minutes Nothern Latitude, and so West in a direct line as far as the South-Seas, and South and Westward as far as the Degrees of 29 inclusive, Nothern Latitude: And so West in a direct line as far as the South-Seas.

2. Also

2. Also all Ports, Harbours, Bays, Rivers, and Inlets belonging to the Province and Territory aforesaid.

3. All the Soyl, Land, Feild, Woods, Mountains, Ferns, Lakes, Rivers, Bays, and Inlets, within the limits before mentioned: with the Fishing of all sorts of Fish, together with the Royalty of the Sea upon that Coast: And all Veins, Mines, and Quarries of Gold, Silver, Gems, and Precious Stones, or any other thing whatsoever.

4. The Patronage and Advowsons of all Churches and Chappels, with License to build and found Churches, to exercise and enjoy as ample priviledges, &c. as any Bishop of Durham, in our Kingdom of England.

5. We do by these presents constitute the aforenamed Persons, their Heirs and Assigns, the true and absolute Lords and Proprietors of the said Province, to be holden of Us, our Heirs and Successours, as of our Mannor of East-Greenwich, in our County of Kent, in free and common Soccage, and not in capite, nor by Knights service, paying yearly for the same the fourth part of all Gold and Silver-Oar which shall from time to time be found, besides the yearly Rent of twenty Mark.

6. We do grant full power to the aforesaid Proprietors, to make several Counties, Baronies, and Collonies, within the said Province, with several and distinct Liberties, Priviledges, &c.

7. Also to make, ordain, and erect, and under their Seals to publish any Laws and Constitutions; by and with the advice, assent, and approbation of the Freemen of the said Province, or

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of the Freemen of the County, Barony, or Collony, for which such Law or Constitution shall be made, or of the greater part of them, or their Deligates: And likewise to erect any Courts of Judicature, and establish any Judges, Justices, Magistrates, or Officers, as well within the said Province, as at Sea. Also to pardon, whether before Judgment or after, all Crimes and Offences against the said Laws, and to do all and every other thing which to the compleat establishment of Justice unto Courts, Sessions, and Forms of Judicature, and manners of proceeding therein do belong, and we do enjoyn it shall be absolute firm and avayleable in Law, and all the Leige People of Us, our Heirs and Successors, within the said Province, do observe and keep the same. Provided the said Laws be consonant to Reason, and as near as may be conveniently agreeable to the Laws and Customs of this our Kingdom of England.

8. And because such Assemblies of Freeholders cannot be so suddainly called as occasion may require, we do grant to the Proprietors, their Heirs and Assigns, by themselves or their Magistrates, full power to ordain wholsome Orders and Ordinances, within the Territory aforesaid; so as they be reasonable and not repugnant or contrary, but as near as may be agreeable to the Laws of England.

9. And to the end the said Province may be the more happily encreased by the multitude of people resorting thither; We for Us, our Heirs and Successors, do give and grant License to all the Leige people of Us, our Heirs and Successors (excepting those who shall be specially forbidden) to

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Transport themselves and Families into the said Province, and there to settle themselves and Inhabit.

10. That the Subjects and Leige people of Us, our Heirs and Successors, Transported, or to be Transported into the said Province, or such as shall descend from them, be Denizens and Leiges of Us, &c.

11. Full liberty and license to lade and fraight in any Ports whatsoever, of Us, &c and Goods not prohibited by the Laws of our Kingdoms: saving to Us, &c. the Customs and other Duties due for the said Goods.

12. Full liberty and license at any time from the Feast of Saint Michael the Arch-Angel, Anno. 1667. As well to import into any of our Dominions from the said Province of Carolina, these several Comodities, viz. Silk, Wines, Currants, Raysins, Capers, Wax, Almonds, Oyl and Olives, without paying any Custom, or other Duty for the same; and this to continue during the space of seven Years, to comence from and after the first Importation of four Tuns of any the said Goods, in any one Bottom or Vessel. As also to export and carry out of our Dominions into the said Province Custom-free, all sorts of Tools which shall be useful and necessary for the Planters there in the Improvements of the Premises.

13.

13. Full Power to Erect and Constitute Sea-Ports, &c. for Lading and Unlading of Goods, and likewise the Proprietors to have and enjoy the Customs and Subsidies in the Ports, &c. aforesaid for Goods, &c. there Laded or Unladed: The said Customs to be reasonably assessed by themselves, with the Consent of the Free People there, or the greatest part of them.

14. Full and absolute License, Power, and Authority, from time to time, for ever, to Assign Alien, Grant, Demise, or Enfeoff, the Premises or any part thereof, to be held by the said Person or Persons, their Heirs, &c. In Fee-simple, or Fee-tayl, or for term of Life, or Lives, or Years of the said Proprietors, by such Rents, Services, and Customs, as shall seem fit unto them.

15. Full Power and Authority to confer Honours, so as they be not such as are conferred upon any of the Subjects of England.

16. Further, we do give and grant full Power to erect as many Forts, Fortresses, Castles, Cities, Boroughs, Towns, Villages, &c. and furnish with Ordinance and all other Weapons, Ammunition, &c. as shall be thought fit, with all the Liberty, &c. within any Corporations in England. Also to erect as many Markets and Fairs, as shall be thought necessary. And likewise to erect so many Mannors with such Seigniories as to them shall seem meet. And in each Mannor to hold a Court-Baron with all things whatsoever thereunto belonging. And

to hold views of Frankpledge and Court-Leets, to be holden by Stewards deputed by the Proprietors, or by the Lords of other Mannors and Leets.

17. To Levy, Muster, and Train, all sorts of Men. To pursue an Enemy as well by Sea as Land, even without the limits of the said Province, and them to put to death by the Law of War, and to do all other things which to the Captain General of an Army belongs.

18. We do grant unto the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the said Province, that the said Province and Inhabitants thereof shall not be held or reputed any part of any Collony in America, or elsewhere, nor be depending on their Government: but that they be subject immediatly to our Crown of England. And that the Inhabitants of the said Province shall not be any ways lyable to appear or answer to any matter whatsoever out of the Province aforesaid, except in our Realm of England, &c.

19. Our will and pleasure is, and we do give and grant unto the Proprietors, free License, Liberty, and Authority, to give and grant to such Persons as cannot in their private Opinions conform to the publick exercise of Religion, such Indulgences or Dispensations as they shall think fit.

20. And if it shall happen that any doubts or questions shall arise concerning the true sense and understanding of any Word, Clause, or Sentence, contained in this our present Charter. We will, ordain, and command, that at all times

times, and in all things such Interpretation be made thereof, and allowed in all and every of our Courts whatsoever, as Lawfully may be adjudged most advantagious and favourable to the aforesaid Proprietors, their Heirs and Assigns.

In Witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made Pattents, Witness our Self at *Westminster*, the thirtieth day of *June*, In the seventeenth Year of our Reign.

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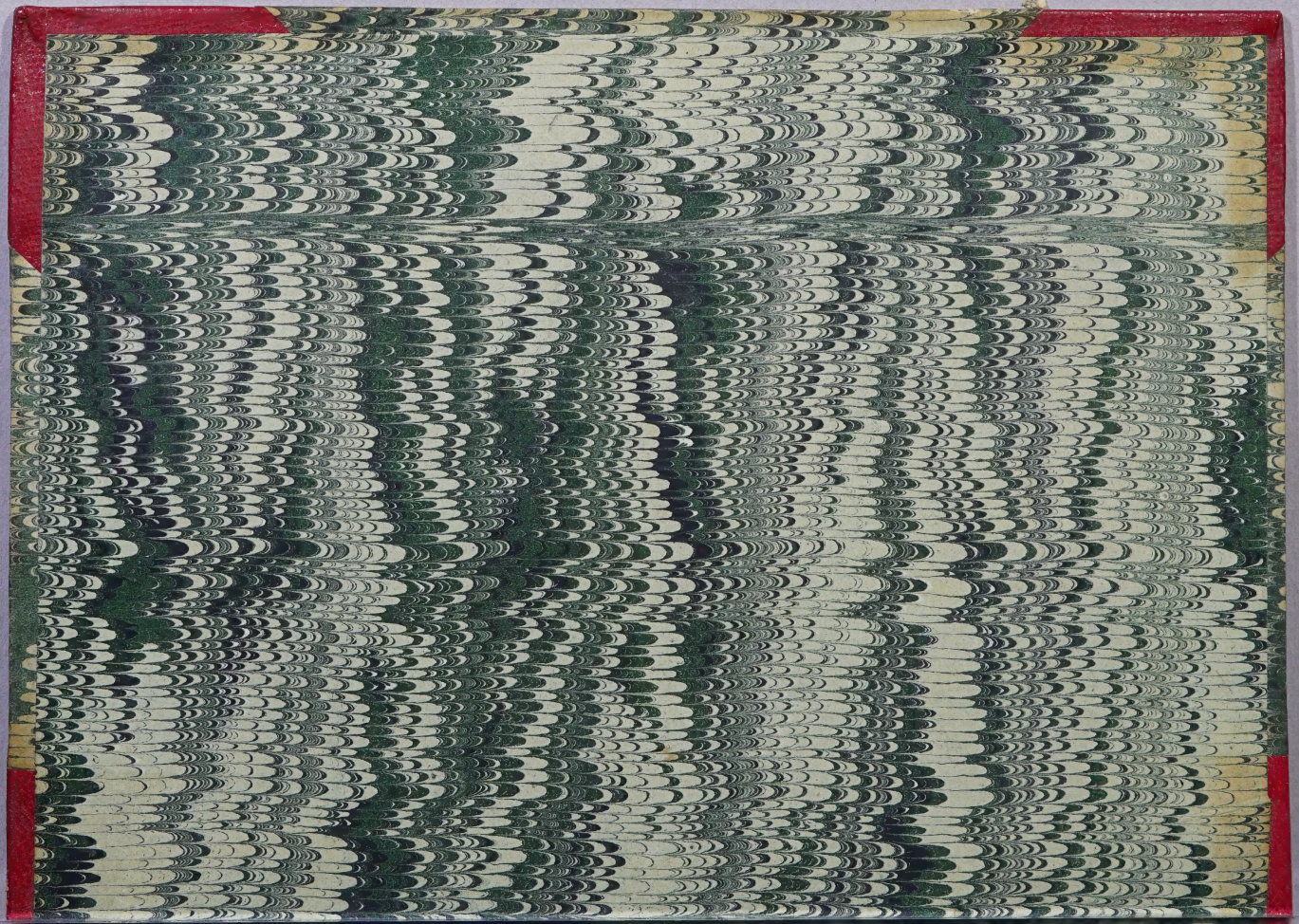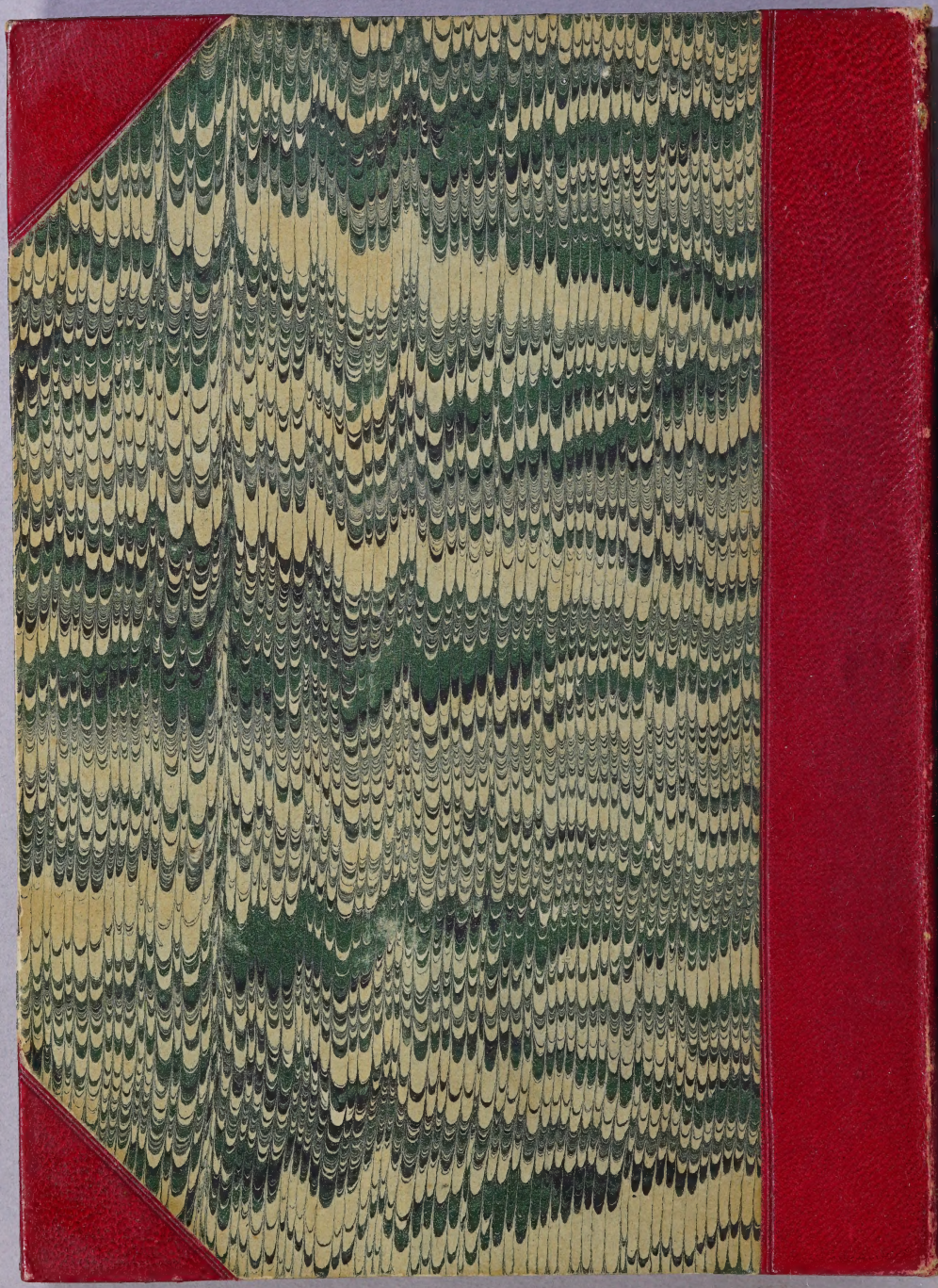
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